

Wilson Expected to Refuse to Withdraw Army; U.S. Trooper, Fifty of Parral Mob, Die in Fight

4 MORE BOMB MAKERS TAKEN ON FRIEDRICH

Hamburg-American Line Called Body of Octopus-Like Plot.

SAY EMBASSY SHIELDS PACT

Officials Plan New Arrest in Ship Conspiracy—Trace Girl in Case.

Four more German conspirators who confessed that they had manufactured bombs used for the destruction of merchantmen of the Allies were arrested last night by Captain Tunney, of the Detective Bureau.

They were taken from the North German Lloyd liner Friedrich der Grosse, berthed in Hoboken, where they had made their implements of destruction, and were brought to the office of Captain William M. O'Flaherty, superintendent of the Department of Justice, in the Park Row Building, Manhattan.

The men, who are all connected with the engineering department of the Friedrich, are:

Carl Schmidt, chief engineer, fifty-two years old.

Frederick Brädel, thirty-three, fourth engineer.

Wilhelm Paradies, thirty-two, also a fourth engineer.

Frederick Garbade, a machinist.

Arrest After Arraignment.

Their arrest followed the arraignment before Commissioner Houghton of Captain Charles von Kleist, superintendent of the New York-Jersey Agricultural Company, of Jersey City; Captain Otto Wolpert, marine superintendent of the Atlas Line; Enno Bode, marine superintendent of the Hamburg-American Line piers in Hoboken, and Ernest Becker, a machinist on the Friedrich der Grosse.

Dr. F. W. Scheele, president of the agricultural company that supplied the chemicals for the bombs made on the Friedrich, who is also sought, was not taken last night, but his arrest is expected some time to-day.

In an effort to run down the woman in the case a visit was made to the home of Miss Ruth Foss, eighteen, whose parents reside at 1203 Bloomfield Street, Hoboken. A young woman who said she was a sister declared that Miss Foss had not been home for three days. She said she did not know where Ruth was, but she also admitted that the police had not been called in to aid in the search for her. From the young woman's talk it was gathered that the family was not agitated over the absence of the girl.

Seek Woman in Case.

The sister admitted that Miss Foss was employed by a doctor, whose name she did not know or could not remember.

Persons in Hoboken who know Miss Foss and who remember seeing the good-looking stenographer employed by Dr. Scheele in the office of the chemical company, at Twelfth and Clinton streets, Hoboken, claim there was a striking resemblance.

Much difficulty was encountered in getting the girl to talk last night. The examination was conducted through an interpreter. While they admitted having made bomb containers, they professed to know nothing of the purpose for which the bomb cases were to be used.

After being on the grill for four hours they were taken to Police Headquarters for the night.

More Containers Found.

While aboard the North German Lloyd vessel yesterday Captain Tunney made a search of the rooms of the prisoners and of the engine room and took away several bundles, the contents of which are believed to be parts of bomb containers.

The intricate trails of the far-reaching and admirably organized bomb conspirators will eventually lead, it is believed, to the Hamburg-American Line. A government official high in authority in the prosecution of the bomb conspirators expressed the belief yesterday that in time the local organization of the Kaiser's favored line, the Hamburg-American, will be shown up as the fountain head of the efforts to destroy cargo and passenger carriers of the Allies.

A variety of apparently individual plots that have been uncovered during the last eighteen months has been likened to the tentacles of an octopus, the body of which is thought to be the Hamburg-American Line.

Hamburg Line Trails.

"It will be recalled," said the government official, "that the Hamburg-American line admitted in court that

THE SPIRIT OF 1860 MUST GUIDE NATION, SAYS ROOSEVELT.

Theodore Roosevelt issued the following statement last night:

"Of course, I deeply appreciate what The Tribune says of me, but I appreciate infinitely more what it says in advocacy of the things for which I stand.

"The final sentence of the editorial says, 'We are choosing which way the country shall go in the era that is now opening, just as our fathers chose the nation's path in the days of 1860.'

"This sentence should be in the mind of every man who at Chicago next June takes part in formulating the platform and naming the candidate. The men at Chicago should act in the spirit of the men who stood behind Abraham Lincoln.

"From time to time it has recently been announced that the fight against Mr. Wilson is to be waged only, or almost only, on the tariff. Such an appeal would be an appeal to the belly and not to the soul of the American nation. By all means provide the things of the body, but only on condition that we treat the body as the servant of the soul.

"I believe heartily in a protective tariff. Unless we return to a protective tariff, preferably administered through a commission of experts, we shall face widespread economic disaster at the end of this war.

"But this is not the great issue on which the fight is to be made if the highest service is to be rendered the American people. The issue is that the American people must find its own soul. National honor is a spiritual thing that cannot be haggled over in terms of dollars. We must stand not only for America first, but for America first and last and all the time, and without any second.

"Our loyalty must be to the whole United States. The East must stand for the safeguarding of the Pacific Coast against every foe. The West must stand for the safeguarding of the Atlantic Coast against every foe. East and West and North and South alike must hold the life of every man and the honor of every woman on the most remote ranch on the Mexican border as a sacred trust to be guaranteed by the might of our united nation.

"We can be true to mankind at large only if we are true to ourselves. If we are false to ourselves we shall be false to every one else. We have a lofty ideal to serve, a great mission to accomplish for the cause of freedom and of genuine democracy and of justice and fair dealing throughout the world.

"If we are weak and slothful and absorbed in mere money getting and vapid excitement we can neither serve these causes nor any others. We must stand for national conscience, for national discipline and for preparedness—military, social and industrial—in order to help the soul of this nation.

"We stand for peace, but only for the peace that comes as a right to the just man armed, and not for the peace which the coward purchases by abject submission to wrong. The peace of cowardice leads in the end to war, after a record of shame."

(Other comment on The Tribune's stand for Roosevelt will be found on Page 4.)

FLINT'S WILL CALLED VOID AND REPUGNANT

Wife Says Inconsistency Makes Sections Invalid.

Elizabeth McMaister Flint, widow of the late Dr. Austin Flint, the noted alienist, made answer yesterday to the complaint filed recently by the executor of the physician's will in an action to obtain a judicial ruling as to its validity.

Through her counsel, Coudert Brothers, Mrs. Flint, who, with her daughter, Annie Flint, was not among the beneficiaries, says there is no need for judicial construction of Sections 15, 17 and 18 of the will, which directed that trusts be created for the doctor's three sons, Austin, Sherman and George.

"Said sections," Mrs. Flint protests, "by reason of their mutual inherent irreconcilable repugnance and inconsistency, express no intelligible or ascertainable testamentary intent, and are therefore utterly null, void and of no effect. Said Austin Flint died intestate as to all real property of which he was seized and then possessed."

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"PATEROIC" GIRL HELPS "MARGRIE"

Nearly every day Marjorie Sterrett's mail brings to light a misadventure over which some child has bent with cramped fingers, spelling in every crooked letter her love for the carrier of her fathers. This one arrived yesterday with three dimes toward the "America":

"True Born Blue Mr. Editor:

"Sir,

"I should like to help in your fund for Margriete Battle-ship. I belong to a very pateroic family. My father is a soldier of the Civil war. My mother is in Mexico now. My Mother is a Matron in the Soldiers and Sailors Hospital and if I live till I get big I shall be a nurse so I can take care of the sick soldiers but I am only eleven years old. I should like you to send me three buttons one for my little brother Theodore Roosevelt Dayton, Sister Olive and my self. Inclosed find 3 dimes

"Yours very truly

"ALICE DAYTON.

"Address 14 Charles St. Bath N. Y."

The story of some patriotic citizens of the East Side will be found on page 6.

Total received from Tribune readers \$7,062.77

Total reported from other newspapers on April 8, 8,550.70

Grand total \$15,113.47

Number of contributors to The Tribune 46,728

Number of contributors to other newspapers at last report (April 8) 71,949

Grand total 118,687

Other newspapers handling the fund report to The Tribune weekly.

COMMANDER WHO ATTACKED SUSSEX KNOWN

French Ministry Has His Name and Number of U-Boat.

DETAILS LEARNED FROM PRISONERS

Wilson's Note to Germany To Be Laid Before Cabinet To-day.

Paris, April 13.—The German note on the Sussex, signed by Foreign Minister von Jagow, has led to a widespread discussion among government officials, the public and in the press. This has brought the quick rejoinder that the French government is in possession of documents establishing the name of the commander and the number of the submarine responsible for the Sussex disaster.

Inquiry at the Ministry of Marine tonight elicited the statement that the name of the commander and the number of the U-boat would not be made public for the present, as it was considered sufficient to state the fact that this information is in the hands of the government.

The department will wait and note whether Germany will persist in its denial, it is declared.

It was learned that it was from the officers and crew of a German submarine, now held prisoners by the French, that what is considered corroborative evidence has been obtained that the Sussex was attacked by a German submarine. The name of the commander of this boat was divulged at the same time.

Not Crew that Attacked Sussex.

The officers and crew now held prisoners were not those aboard the submarine alleged to have attacked the Sussex, but cruised in the same locality until their craft was sunk twelve days after the attack.

At the American Embassy the German note was carefully scrutinized by the Ambassador, William Travis Sharp, and naval attaches Lieutenant Commander William R. Bayles and Lieutenant B. L. Smith, in the light of sixteen American affidavits and the fragments of a missile which lay before them.

It was particularly noted that Herr von Jagow's description of the steamer which the German submarine sank on March 24, at 3:55 o'clock in the afternoon, corresponded closely with the appearance of the Sussex, as described here, the Sussex having a black and white stack, which it is pointed out might be taken for a gray stack in the distance, with a small upper forward bridge enveloped in canvas, which would also correspond with Herr von Jagow's description of a gray bridge, and two large masts.

Difference in Time Accounted For.

The difference in time between the sinking of the steamer described by Herr von Jagow and the explosion on the Sussex is accounted for among American officials by the one hour's difference between French and German time. It was also noted that no other steamer has ever been reported as having been sunk or damaged in the same locality at or about the same time.

The fragments of the missile in the possession of the embassy, it is asserted, also gave further corroborative evidence, but the exact nature of this will not be disclosed for the present.

The fragments were shipped to the State Department at Washington tonight. Each piece of metal has a tag attached giving precise and technical details as well as data embodying a comparison with German bronze torpedoes in possession of the naval authorities at Toulon and the British Admiralty.

WILSON A CRITIC OF PARTISANSHIP

Pleads for Non-Partisan Service and Credits the Democrats with It.

Washington, April 13.—In an address before Democrats from all parts of the country at a Jefferson Day dinner here to-night, President Wilson said in part:

"One of the things that has seemed to me most to limit the usefulness of the Republican party has been its provincial spirit, and one of the things which has immortalized the influence of Thomas Jefferson has been that his was the spirit of humanity exemplified upon the field of America. Thomas Jefferson was a great leader of men, because he understood and interpreted the spirits of men. Some men can be led by their interests. All men can be led by their affections. Some men can be led by covetousness. All men can be led by the visions of the mind.

"The only way we can honor Thomas Jefferson is by illustrating his spirit and following his example. His example was an example of organization and concerted action for the rights of men, first in America and then by America's example everywhere in the world. The thing that interested Jefferson is the only thing that ought to interest us. No American who has caught the true historic enthusiasm of this great country that we love can be proud of it merely because it has accumulated great material wealth and power. The pride comes in when we conceive how that power ought to be used.

"As I have listened to some of the speeches to-night, the great feeling has come into my heart that we are better prepared than we ever were before to show how America can lead the way along the paths of light. Take the single matter of the financial statistics of which we have only recently become precisely informed. The mere increase in the resources of the national banks of this country in the last twelve months exceeds the total resources of the Deutsche Reichsbank, and the aggregate resources of the national banks of the United States exceed by three thousand millions the aggregate resources of the Bank of England, the Bank of France, the Bank of Russia, the Reichsbank in Berlin, the Bank of the Netherlands, the Bank of Switzerland, and the Bank of Japan. Under the provincial conceptions of the Republican party this would have been impossible. Under the world conception of those of us who are proud to follow the traditions of Thomas Jefferson it has been realized in fact, and the question we have to put to ourselves is this, How are we going to use this power?

Two Theories of Government.

"There are only two theories of government, my fellow citizens. The one is that power should be centered in the

CARRANZA REPEATS DEMAND; CAN'T CHECK RIOTING, HE SAYS

CITIZENS FIRE ON U.S. TROOPS SEEKING VILLA

150 Men of 13th Cavalry Mow Down Attackers.

CARRANZA FORCE DISPERSES MOB

Major Tompkins Withdraws Men at Request of Town Officials.

[From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., April 13.—American troops, led by Major Frank Tompkins, and consisting of 150 men of the 13th Cavalry, believing Villa was being harbored in Parral, entered that mining town to search for him. In a clash with citizens of the town, all Villa sympathizers, more than fifty Mexicans were killed. The Americans lost one man killed and one wounded.

Major Tompkins is the officer who, at the head of a small body of American cavalry, chased Villa and his whole band for several miles into Mexico, killing many of the bandits, following Villa's attack on Columbus.

American scouts, in advance of the cavalry column, had found evidence that Villa, but a short time before, had been in the vicinity of Parral. The scouts had been told by Mexicans that Villa was being hidden by the people with the knowledge of the small Carranza garrison.

Villa Search Starts Trouble.

The Americans entered Parral without evidence by the townspeople or by the Carranza soldiers that their presence was resented, and it was not until the Americans began searching for Villa that the excitable Mexicans showed animosity.

Later, as the Americans were leaving Parral, in response to a request by the town officials, snipers began firing upon them from windows and housetops. The serious clash came later, when a considerable body of armed citizens, following the Americans, began shooting. The fire was quickly returned and the Mexicans fled, leaving many dead and wounded in the streets.

Villa unquestionably was in Parral not long before the American troops arrived there. Whether he still is there in hiding or has left for the South, as Parral people say, has not been determined.

To-night's advice says Major Tompkins, although out of Parral, still is keeping his men close to the town in the belief that Villa is shielded there by the people.

There is nothing in private advice to-night to indicate that the Carranza soldiers in Parral took part in the attack on the Americans. One report says there were two separate clashes before the Americans finally left Parral, and that in the second encounter with the populace the Carranza commander sent his troops to disperse the crowd, which was being mowed down rapidly by the Americans.

Major Tompkins Blamed.

Mexican officials to-night place the blame for the Parral incidents on the Carranza commander for taking his men into the town. Blame also is

WILSON PRAYS FOR PEACE, BUT ASKS IF THE PEOPLE ARE READY TO ACT

Washington, April 13.—President Wilson, speaking at a Jefferson Day banquet of Democrats from all parts of the country here to-night, prayed that the United States would not be drawn into a quarrel not of its own choosing, but asked if the people were ready to go in where the interests of America were coincident with the interests of humanity, and have the courage to withdraw when the interests of humanity had been conserved.

He was interrupted by cheers and shouts of "Yes."

During his address the President had mentioned the European war and the Mexican question without intimating what were his plans in either of the problems confronting the United States.

He declared that in the present situation the responsibility was with the Democratic party, because that party controls the government, and that "it is for us" to hold the balance even and not to allow some malign influence to depress one side or the other.

The President declared that he was not interested in personal ambition, nor even enthusiastic over party success, but that he was interested in seeing the load depressing humanity lifted.

What the nation demands now, the President said, is service essentially non-partisan, not only in consideration of foreign affairs, but in domestic affairs as well.

Carranza Says Many Died In Fight; Fears Repetition

Losses on Both Sides Heavy, First Chief Asserts in Dispatch—Urges Incident as Showing Need of Withdrawal of Troops.

Washington, April 13.—That "many were killed on both sides" in the battle at Parral and that he feared his government could not prevent repetition of the incident were statements made by General Carranza in a dispatch to Aliseo Arredondo, delegate of the Mexican government here. The message, dated Queretaro, April 12, says:

"After message sent you by Secretary for Foreign Affairs Aguilar, the Secretary of War received a message from General Gutierrez, dated at Chihuahua, informing him that it had been impossible for military commanders to check the mob against American troops who entered Parral, and that this evening the fight had continued between our people and the American forces, that many deaths had occurred on both sides.

"General Obregon has already given orders to prevent continuation of battle, but the excitement is so great among the people that I fail to know whether the struggle can be stopped.

"Call on the Secretary of State and advise him that the occurrence is due to the unwise action of the American commander in having entered Parral without the permission of the authorities, violating the orders of that government forbidding the occupation of towns by American forces.

"Please cause the Secretary of State to see that it is unwise for American troops to remain any longer on our soil, as more serious incidents than the present one, which we must avoid at all cost, may develop.

"Please make use of any arguments you may deem advisable to put an end to the situation created by the presence of American troops in our territory. I will keep on advising you through the Foreign Office of any further incidents."

FUNSTON CALLS FALL'S DECLARATIONS FALSE

6,000 MEXICANS NEAR U. S. LINES

Carranza Troops Under General Gomez Cross Into Chihuahua.

[By Telegram to The Tribune.]

San Antonio, Tex., April 13.—Six thousand Carranza soldiers from Sonora are reported to-night to have crossed into Chihuahua and to be moving toward the American line of communication between Columbus and Casas Grandes.

The Carranza forces are said to have four cannons and twenty or more machine guns.

The expedition ostensibly is to assist in rounding up Villistas, but Americans on the border think it part of a general plan of Carranza army officers to concentrate a large force where it can interfere with the communications of the United States troops in Mexico. It possibly may be an attempt to intimidate the American government into withdrawing the American forces.

Acting on instructions from General Funston's headquarters, scouts were sent today to locate and keep in touch with the Mexican expedition said to be under General Arnulfo Gomez. General Funston said he had taken other measures directed toward the American expeditionary force.

Dispatches from Douglas, Ariz., said that General Arnulfo Gomez, commanding the Mexican troops on the Sonora-Chihuahua boundary, announced to-day that he was ready to move with 2,500 troops into Chihuahua at any time he was required to do so by General Obregon. General Gomez said his column was amply provisioned and equipped for a long, hard campaign.

From Columbus, N. M., to points near the Chihuahua-Durango state line, American troops increased their vigilance to-day against attacks from any quarter. Word that Carranza had requested the opening of negotiations looking to their withdrawal went up and down the line of communication and was forwarded to the camps of the detached cavalry columns that have penetrated the hills and mountains beyond Parral in their search for Francisco Villa.

News of Parral Battle Causes Anxiety for Isolated Column.

WAR MAY FOLLOW NOTE'S REJECTION

No Steps Taken to Prepare for Eventualities on Border or in Mexico.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, April 13.—Carranza's demand that Mexican troops be withdrawn from Mexico at once and his contradiction of President Wilson's statement that the troops had entered Mexico under agreement with his government, were officially presented to the President to-day.

News of the killing of at least one American soldier by a rising of the populace at Parral, where there is a Carranza garrison, followed it, and was accompanied by a renewal of the demand.

No reply, either by word or action, came from the Administration, but those close to the President reiterated the previous assurance that the American troops would not be withdrawn now, nor until their mission was accomplished. If this should mean war, they said, the responsibility would rest on Carranza, but they scouted the possibility of war.

War Heads in Conference.

The only sign of activity following the receipt of the alarming news from the troops, and Carranza's message, was a "conference" late to-night at the War Department, between Secretary Baker and General Bliss, assistant Chief of Staff. All information as to the nature of the conference was refused, but it was not followed by the issuance of any orders. The President was golfing in the afternoon, and this evening went to the Common Council Club dinner. Secretary Lane dined elsewhere, and neither he nor the Secretary of War saw the President after receipt of the Parral news.

Administration officials took pains to minimize the danger and seriousness of the disturbance. Army dispatches, it was announced, tell of the death of only one American, though the Carranza advice refers to "many." It was pointed out, too, that the Carranza commander had tried to suppress the tumult, so that no blame could be attached to the Mexican government.

To-night the situation of the isolated detachment of cavalry near Parral is the cause of some anxiety. Outnumbered and possibly beleaguered in a neighborhood notoriously anti-American, and how far from reinforcements no one here knows, the troops may be in grave danger which only the thin and uncertain lines of communication from the advance base of the American army in Mexico can tell.

No Preparations Made.

The government has let it be known that no steps have been taken toward strengthening the border or invading forces to-day. The work of supplying the deficiencies which existed and of completing the equipment of the force now in Mexico has been going on, but nothing more. The Administration has stuck to the position it took some weeks ago, when reports from the border gave warning that there was danger from the Mexican populace, if not from the Carranza government, and has refused to make any provisions for increasing the forces on the border or in Mexico. It holds that reports of danger are exaggerated and that to take precautions would increase whatever danger there is.

It has not even provided, or made arrangements to provide, equipment for additional forces if they should be needed. Even the recruiting of the 29,600 additional men authorized by Congress has gone on slowly, and up to noon last Friday—the last official report—2,875 had been enlisted. It takes at least twenty-one days, and usually thirty-five, to prepare a man to join his regiment.

A full report of the Parral incident has been asked of General Funston. At the War Department it was stated that it had no dispatches on the subject except a rumor transmitted by General Funston. A denial of the rumors of friction with the general was issued.

The department officials also expressed the hope that the Mexican reports were exaggerated. It was ex-

The Why of the Cop

Nobody fears a policeman so much as the free-born, law-abiding, American citizen. That's because he was brought up wrong.

Police Commissioner Arthur Woods has a new idea. It is to teach the school children of New York that the policeman's duty is not to punish, but to protect. Read about it in The Tribune Magazine next Sunday—your newsdealer will deliver your copy if you tell him to-day.

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